

AUSTRALIAN PROTEACEAE: NEW TAXA AND NOTES

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ABSTRACT

McGillivray, D. J. (National Herbarium of New South Wales, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, Australia) 1975. *Australian Proteaceae: New Taxa and Notes. Teloepa 1 (1): 19-32, Plates I-V.* *Grevillea coriacea* (Queensland) p. 19, *G. cyranostigma* (Q.) p. 20, *G. glossadenia* (Q.) p. 21, *G. johnsonii* (New South Wales) p. 22, *G. rivularis* (N.S.W.) p. 23, and *Isopogon mnoraifolius* (N.S.W.) p. 31 are described. The following new combinations are made:- *Grevillea acanthifolia* ssp. *stenomera* (F. Muell. ex Benth.) p. 23, *Grevillea speciosa* (Knight) [syn. *G. punicea* R. Br.] p. 24, *Hakea eyreana* (S. Moore) [syn. *H. divaricata* L. Johnson] p. 30, and *Isopogon prostratus* **nom. nov.** (syn. *I. anemonifolius* var. *tenuifolius* F. Muell. ex Benth.) p. 32. The names *Grevillea agrifolia* A. Cunn. ex R. Br. and *G. angulata* R. Br. are typified to avoid future confusion, and *G. agrifolia* var. *major* Ewart et Rees is synonymized under *G. agrifolia*; the relationship between *G. asplenifolia* Knight and *G. longifolia* R. Br. is discussed and clarified; the name *G. biformis* Meisn. is maintained to be correct for the species named *G. stenocarpa* F. Muell. ex Benth.; the reason for the mistaken inclusion of *G. cirsiifolia* Meisn. in the floras of New South Wales and Queensland is uncovered; the major differences between *G. heliosperma* R. Br. and *G. decurrens* Ewart are outlined; the differences between *G. oleoides* Sieber ex Schultes et Schultes f. and *G. dimorpha* F. Muell. are briefly mentioned, and a lectotype for *G. seymouriae* Sweet ex Meisn. is selected; *G. glabella* R. Br. is reinstated as a species; the nomenclature of *G. glabrata* (Lindl.) Meisn. and *G. cuneata* (Endl.) Druce, nomen inval., is discussed; *G. brachyclada* W.V. Fitzg. is synonymized under *G. inconspicua* Diels; *G. heteroneura* W.V. Fitzg., *G. ceratophylla* R. Br. and *G. refracta* var. *ceratophylla* (R. Br.) Benth. are synonymized under *G. parallela* Knight; the name *G. pityophylla* F. Muell. replaces *G. blackallii* C.A. Gardn., **synon. nov.**; the rediscovery of *G. rosmarinifolia* A. Cunn. is reported; the close relationship between *G. shiressii* Blakely and *G. singuliflora* F. Muell. is mentioned; a note is given about the possible extinction of *Hakea pulvinifera* L. Johnson; and *Petrophile pulchella* (Schrad.) R. Br. is re-affirmed as a correct name.

All the specimens cited have been seen unless otherwise indicated.

Comments, criticisms and suggestions relating to this paper or to other aspects of the taxonomy of Australian Proteaceae would be welcomed.

Grevillea coriacea D. McGillivray, sp. nov.

Aff. *G. parallelae* Knight sed foliis coriacieribus inflorescentiis racemosis vel parce ramosis, floribus paucioribus majoribus differt.

HOLOTYPE: QUEENSLAND: 58 miles [93 km] from Coen towards Moreton Telegraph Station, C.H. Gittins 1820, 7.1968 (located in the National Herbarium of New South Wales, Sydney).

Small slender tree or tall single-stemmed shrub c. 4-15 metres high, and up to c. 25 cm diameter; branchlets rounded, ash-grey, pubescent to hoary. *Leaves* subsessile more or less linear, 12-30 cm long, 4-10 mm wide, leaf base tapering gradually to a short pulvinate petiole; leaf apex acute to obtuse-mucronate sometimes chewed or curled; leaf margin sharply recurved to revolute; upper surface glabrous with obscure venation, lower surface sericeous with

prominent mid-vein and intramarginal veins; lateral veins acutely angled usually few and inconspicuous; texture coriaceous; leaves drying to a light yellowish-green or light brown. *Inflorescence* terminal on short branchlets, 20–60-flowered, 8–15 cm long with up to 3 branches per inflorescence; rhachis glabrous or nearly so. *Flowers* glaucous and glabrous on outer surface; pedicels 6–10 mm long; perianth c. 20 mm long, broadest at the base, tapering to a recurved subglobular limb 3 mm diameter, lower part of tepals papillose to pilose on inner surface; torus conspicuously oblique c. 3 mm long; gland inconspicuous, U-shaped, enclosed within the torus; pistil 30–40 mm long, glabrous; stipe 2.0–2.5 mm long; ovary globular 1.5 mm diameter; style slightly thickened near apex; pollen presenter* c. 2 mm long, lateral, oblong in outline, broadly conical; stigma distally off-centre. *Fruits* ellipsoid, 22–28 mm long, 18–24 mm wide, thickness equal to c. 2/3 width; pericarp c. 1.5 mm thick along suture, up to c. 4 mm maximum thickness on the sides; seeds ovate in outline, smooth, peripterous; “wing” of seed up to c. 5 mm wide. Flowering period: June to August.

DISTRIBUTION: The species is apparently restricted to woodland and savannah woodland of the eastern part of the Cook district of northern Queensland. It is recorded from near Petford to the south, and northwards to the region between Coen and Moreton on the Cape York Peninsula. In some situations it occurs with *Grevillea parallela* Knight but usually it is found in drier less fertile areas.

SELECTED SPECIMENS: **Cook District** (north to south): Jeannie River–Howick River 14° 40' S., 144° 45' E., altitude 40 metres, *Hyland* 6285, 26.7.1972 (NSW); 4 miles [6 km] from Laura towards Mt Molloy, *Gittins* 1882, 8.1968 (NSW); Cooktown road, c. 40 miles [65 km] from Cooktown, *Gittins* 559, 6.1962 (NSW, BRI); Mt. Carbine *Bates* 5.11.1966 (K); 9 miles [14 km] S. of Mt Molloy, *Trapnell* 149, 7.6.1960 (BRI); Mt Mulligan, *Flecker* 19.2.1934 (BRI); near Mareeba, Springs Road off Dimbulah Road, altitude 1200 ft [360 metres], *Bates* 14.8.1966 (K, NSW); c. 5 miles [8 km] E. of Mareeba, *Thorne* 22761 & *Tracey*, 10.8.1959 (RSA, NSW); 5.7 miles [9.1 km] from Petford towards Irvinebank, *Bates* (K).

Grevillea coriacea is closely related to *G. parallela* Knight (syn. *G. polystachya* R. Br.) but differs in its slender habit, more coriaceous leaves and sparingly branched or unbranched inflorescences with fewer and larger flowers. The flowering period for *G. coriacea* is June to August, whereas, in the same region, *G. parallela* commences flowering in September.

I am grateful to Dr R.D. Melville (Kew) for permitting me to examine his notes on this species, and to refer to his correspondence from Mr L.K. Bates of Mareeba. Mr Bates made many useful notes as well as collections of both *G. parallela* and *G. coriacea* which he recognized as distinct species.

Grevillea cyranostigma D. McGillivray, sp. nov.

Aff. *G. juniperinae* R. Br. sed foliis oblongis latioribus obtusis, floribus minoribus fere glabris, pistillis usque 2 cm longis differt.

HOLOTYPE: QUEENSLAND: **Leichhardt District:** Mt Playfair, *Mrs. Biddulph*, 1890–1895 (top right of sheet MEL 46751 located in the National Herbarium of Victoria, Melbourne).

Shrub, branchlets rounded, sericeous. *Leaves* oblong, convex with a cuneate, shortly petiolate base and an obtuse mucronulate apex; leaf margin recurved; upper surface glabrous with a slender raised mid-vein and c. 5 acutely-angled,

* Pollen presenter:— the swollen end of the style on which, at anthesis, pollen is deposited and loosely held. In *Grevillea* the stigma is usually located at or near the centre of the pollen presenter. The term, which has been used by Guthrie & Salter in the treatment of Proteaceae for the Flora of the Cape Peninsula by Adamson and Salter (1950), seems likely to become widely accepted.

lateral veins per side; lower surface sericeous, rusty, mid-vein conspicuous, lateral veins usually obscure. *Inflorescence* terminal on short axillary branches, recurved, 6–12-flowered, slightly shorter than the adjoining leaves; rhachis sericeous; pedicels filiform, c. $\frac{1}{3}$ length of perianth, with few appressed slender hairs, glabrescent; torus slightly oblique; perianth almost glabrous outside with few basal and terminal hairs, villous inside on lower half except for glabrous area between torus and ovary; limb ovate, pointed, only slightly bent (not recurved); gland horseshoe-shaped, sparingly dentate; pistil glabrous, slightly exceeding perianth in length; ovary stipitate, equal in length to stipe; pollen presenter lateral, obovate with a conspicuous, subterminal, umbonate stigma. *Fruit* narrowly ovoid, slightly viscid. (Description based on the Holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: The species is recorded from "Mt Playfair" Station and Moolyamba near the Carnarvon Range in the Leichhardt district of Queensland.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: QUEENSLAND: **Leichhardt District:** Toowoomba (cultivated from seed collected at Moolyamba, near Carnarvon Range), *Hockings* 8.9.1964 (BRI 060179); "Mt Playfair" Station, *Biddulph* 30, 8.1956 (BRI).

Grevillea cyranostigma is closely related to *G. juniperina* but differs from it in its broader, oblong, obtuse leaves and smaller almost glabrous flowers. This species has already been mentioned by D. Hockings in *Austral. Pl.* 6: 39 (1970).

The pollen presenter of this new species and the head of *Cyrano de Bergerac* show a particular similarity in their profiles.

Grevillea glossadenia D. McGillivray, sp. nov.

Aff. *G. decorae* Domin sed partibus omnibus minoribus, venis foliorum lateralibus sub angulo 20–25° prodeuntibus differt.

HOLOTYPE: QUEENSLAND: **Cook District:** near Bakerville 17° 25' S., 145° 15' E., shrub 2 m tall, low open forest, *Hyland* 5927, 17.iii.1972. (Located in the National Herbarium of New South Wales, Sydney). **ISOTYPE:** QRS.

Shrub 1–2 metres high, branchlets angular to rounded, sericeous, reddish-brown to grey. *Leaves* elliptical to obovate, c. 5–12 cm long, 2–3.5 cm wide, shortly petiolate; leaf base narrowly cuneate; leaf apex obtuse with a point to sub-acute; leaf margin irregularly recurved and undulate; upper surface sericeous, red-brown on young leaves to ash-grey; venation on upper surface conspicuous and prominent, lateral veins at 20–25° to mid-vein, intra-marginal veins 2, situated within 4mm of the margin and 1.5–3 mm apart, some reticulate venation evident; venation of lower surface becoming indistinct on older leaves. *Inflorescence* terminal 5–12 flowered; rhachis 1–1.5 mm long, subsericeous, reddish; floral bracts caducous (not seen); pedicels sericeous, reddish, 5–8 mm long; torus very oblique to lateral c. 5 mm long; perianth recurved, sericeous, reddish outside, pubescent inside to just below level of ovary, broad at the base, abruptly tapering to a depressed globose limb; longer pair of tepals c. 13 mm long; gland linguiform 2 mm long, apex recurved 4-toothed; pistil c. 27 mm long, slightly flattened dorsiventrally, villous to sericeous, with fewer hairs towards stigma; stipe (from base of gland) 6 mm long; ovary 1.5 mm long; pollen presenter lateral 2.2 mm long, 1.8 mm wide, obovate in outline, very broadly conical; stigma distally off-centre. *Fruits* obliquely obovoid, 14 mm long, 8 mm wide, pericarp rather uniform in thickness c. 1 mm thick; seeds oblong to narrowly ovate in outline, 7–8 mm long, 3.5 mm wide, 2 mm thick, finely papillose on the outer surface, fringed on the inner surface by a narrow border 0.5 mm wide. (Description based on the Holotype).

DISTRIBUTION: Apparently restricted to the Cook District of Queensland, being recorded from Irvinebank, and near Bakerville.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: **Cook District:** about 11 miles [17.5 km] W. of Herberton, on ridge of decomposed granite, shrub with several, slender, obliquely ascending stems to 5 ft [1.5 m], leaves bright green above, white tomentose beneath, young leaves rusty brown, perianth deep yellow, style orange red, *Everist 5153*, 24.5.1952 (BRI); Irvinebank 17° 26' lat., 145° 12' long., on shallow soils on roadside, shrub to 1 m, flowers red, *Pedley 1920*, 22.11.1965 (BRI).

***Grevillea johnsonii* D. McGillivray, sp. nov.**

Aff. *G. longistylae* Hook. sed pinnis augustioribus c. 0.9–1.4 mm latis, inflorescentiis brevibus, rachidibus 1–3 cm longis, stylis sericeis differt.

HOLOTYPE: NEW SOUTH WALES: Kerrabee Mtn, Kerrabee, 1.1 miles [1.8 km] E. of Cox's Gap railway tunnel, and c. 150 yds [135 metres] N. of railway formation (east side of slight gully), spreading shrub 10 ft [3 metres], rare on south-facing sheltered slope below sandstone cliffs, *L.A.S. Johnson NSW 33695*, 16.x.1955. (Located in the National Herbarium of New South Wales, Sydney).

Slender to spreading shrub 2–4.5 metres high, young stems rounded, pubescent, sometimes hoary. *Leaves* pinnatisect, c. 12–25 cm long; pinnae 5–10 per leaf usually slightly less than 1 mm wide (probably never more than 1.5 mm wide) slender, linear, closely aligned and nearly parallel to rachis, commonly finely pubescent, lower pinnae sometimes bipartite. *Inflorescence* terminal on short axillary branches, sometimes paniculate, 8–16-flowered (up to 50-flowered in panicles); rachis 1–3 cm long with dense rusty indumentum; floral bracts, present only with very young buds, rhomboid to ovate-acuminate, c. 2 mm long, with rusty hairs on dorsal surface; pedicels 10–15 mm long, slender, sericeous, ferruginous; perianth 22–25 mm long, almost parallel-sided below curve, with appressed reddish hairs outside, sericeous towards the torus, pubescent inside with short white hairs up to the level of the top of the ovary; limb angular, subglobose, c. 3 mm long; torus very oblique almost lateral; gland long-U-shaped, canalicate with a basal pouch, c. 2.5 mm long; pistil 32–38 mm long, sericeous to about the middle of the style, becoming glabrous towards the stigma; stipe c. 1.5 mm long, ovary globular, protruding, 1.5–2 mm long; pollen presenter lateral, broadly conical, c. 2 mm long with a central stigma. *Fruits* subglobular, pubescent, c. 12 mm long, 10 mm diameter; pericarp 1.4 mm thick; seeds narrowly peripterous c. 8 mm long, 4.5 mm wide, granulate to rugulose. Flowering period: September to November.

DISTRIBUTION: Endemic to New South Wales, occurring in the Gungal-Kerrabee-Widden area of the Central Western Slopes, on the slopes of Mt Gundangaroo in the Central Tablelands, and perhaps in the Brogo River area of the South Coast. It usually grows in sheltered sites in dry sclerophyll woodland on the sides of steep gullies or in talus at the foot of sandstone cliffs. The nature of its habitat on the Brogo River is not known and further collections from this area would be desirable in order to verify the record.

SELECTED SPECIMENS: **Central Western Slopes:** Upper Hunter River, *Stephenson NSW 92979*, 12.1887; Gungal, *Boorman NSW 92975*, 9.1904 (NSW, BRI); Mount Dangar, c. west of Muswellbrook, *Dorman 99*, 10.1966 (NSW); Goulburn River, Murrumbo, *Baker NSW 92973*, 9.1895 (NSW, BRI); Cox's Gap, Murrumbo-Kerrabee, *McKee 348*, 10.1952 (NSW); Ridge S. of Emu Creek, 4 miles [6 km] SW. of Widden, *Johnson NSW 92978*, 11.1955. **Central Tablelands:** Sir Johns Point, Mount Gundangaroo, 15 miles [24 km] ENE. of Capertee, *Constable 7225*, 10.1966 (NSW). **South Coast:** Brogo River (c. 36° 40' S., 149° 30' E.), per *J. Ward NSW 92981*, 10.1947.

Grevillea johnsonii is closely related to *G. longistyla* Hook. but differs in its narrower more numerous pinnae, its shorter inflorescences and its pistil being sericeous to about the middle of the style. When cultivated in the Sydney district, the plant forms a handsome shrub which usually has a denser habit than its wild counterpart.

The species is named in honour of Dr L.A.S. Johnson, whose perceptive insights into the Australian flora have added considerably to our understanding of many plant families.

***Grevillea rivularis* L. Johnson et D. McGillivray, sp. nov.**

Aff. *G. acanthifoliae* A. Cunn. sed foliis bipinnatipartitis, floribus paucioribus glabris differt.

HOLOTYPE: NEW SOUTH WALES: Central Tablelands: Carrington Falls, E.F. Constable NSW 92463, 1960. (Located in the National Herbarium of New South Wales, Sydney). Isotypes yet to be distributed.

Straggling to spreading shrub up to 2 metres high; young stems angular, with scattered appressed reddish hairs. *Leaves* partite, bipinnate or ternate, 3–6 cm long and of about the same width, rachises straight or flexuose; pinnae up to 6 per leaf; ultimate segments linear to narrowly triangular, 1–3 cm long, 2 mm wide, pungently pointed. *Inflorescence* terminal, secund, c. 6 cm long, 12–30-flowered, displaced by a strongly developed proximal axillary branch; rachis with scattered appressed hairs, soon becoming glabrous; floral bracts ovate, acuminate, with scattered hairs outside, somewhat keeled, deciduous when flower is c. equal in length to bract; pedicels 2 mm long, with scattered reddish hairs denser distally; torus oblique at c. 45°; perianth 14 mm long, broadest near the middle, 2 mm maximum diameter, totally glabrous; limb ovate, recurved, 2 mm long; gland conspicuous, semi-annular, uniformly 0.5 mm wide; pistil c. 25 mm long; stipe c. 2 mm long, glabrous ventrally, sericeous dorsally; ovary globose, 1 mm long, densely covered with straight ascending hairs; style glabrous, pollen presenter oblique, broadly conical, height c. $\frac{1}{3}$ width; stigma distally off-centre. *Fruits* obliquely ovate, 10 mm long, 5 mm wide, 4 mm across, light grey with irregular reddish brown stripes towards the dorsal surface; seeds semi-cylindrical to semi-ellipsoid, 7.5 mm long, 3 mm wide, faintly rugulose on the outer surface, flanged around the inner surface with a narrow "wing" c. 0.5 mm wide.

DISTRIBUTION: Restricted to the Carrington Falls area near Robertson on the Central Tablelands of New South Wales, where it occurs in sandy soil or alluvium in and near small streams.

SELECTED SPECIMENS: Carrington Falls, *Whaite* 719, 21.12.1950 (NSW); Carrington Falls, Robertson, *McBarron* 15550, 23.8.1968 (NSW).

Grevillea rivularis resembles most closely *Grevillea acanthifolia* ssp. *stenomera* (F. Muell. ex Benth.) D. McGillivray (see below) but is readily distinguished from it and other members of *Grevillea* series *Hebegynae* Benth. by its bipinnatipartite leaves, glabrous perianth and conspicuously stipitate ovary.

In cultivation in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, it has grown to a dense shrub 2 metres high and c. 5 metres across within a few years.

***Grevillea acanthifolia* ssp. *stenomera* (F. Muell. ex Benth.) D. McGillivray, stat. nov.**

BAIONYM: *Grevillea acanthifolia* var. *stenomera* F. Muell. ex Benth., Fl. Austral. 5: 439 (1870).

HOLOTYPE: NEW SOUTH WALES: Head of Macleay River, C. Moore (K). ISOTYPE: NSW 92462.

This plant strongly resembles the type subspecies in the structure of its flowers and fruits and in the pattern of leaf division, but is distinguished from

it by its longer and narrower leaf segments (an exception being specimen NSW 92460, from Bullock Creek near Point Lookout, which has leaves more closely resembling those of ssp. *acanthifolia*), shorter inflorescences and less conspicuous indumentum; differences which provide an insufficient basis for its separation at specific rank, but appropriate to its recognition as a geographically isolated subspecies.

G. acanthifolia ssp. *stenomera* occurs in moist situations on peaty to sandy soils in two areas within the Northern Tablelands of New South Wales; the Gibraltar Range, ENE. of Glen Innes, and in the vicinity of Point Lookout, E. of Armidale. Its southern counterpart, which is restricted to the higher parts of the Blue Mountains, W. of Sydney, occurs in similar habitats.

***Grevillea speciosa* (Knight) D. McGillivray, comb. nov.**

BASIONYM: *Lysanthe speciosa* Knight, Proteaceae: 118 (1809).

HOLOTYPE: Port Jackson, *Paterson*; ex Herb. Rudge (BM).

SYNONYMY: *Embothrium sericeum* var. *major* Sm., Spec. Bot. New Holland 3: 27, t. 9 f. 5 β (1794), ' β major'; *Grevillea punicea* R. Br. in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 10: 169 (1810). TYPE: Port Jackson, in Herb. J.E. Smith (LINN, photograph seen). Brown did not include an asterisk beside the name *G. punicea* (as he did for new species published in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 10) and this is a further indication that the name *G. punicea* has *Embothrium sericeum* var. *major* as its replaced synonym.

This is an unfortunate change of name for a well-known species from the Sydney district, and it could have been avoided by the publication of a *Grevillea* sp. nov. with the same epithet. However, it is possible that the combination *G. speciosa* based on the Knight name has already been made, and its discovery would lead to more difficulties than the publication of this new combination will cause. There is also a possibility that an "armchair botanist" might publish this combination; and it is better for it to be done by a person with some knowledge of the group concerned.

Typification of the names *Grevillea agrifolia* A. Cunn. ex R. Br.
and *G. angulata* R. Br.

LECTOTYPE (here designated) of *G. agrifolia*:

"*Grevillea angulata* Nob Mermaids 2^d Voyage No. 411 *G. agrifolia* Cunningh." (label, in Robert Brown's script, located at lower left of the sheet); excluding the specimen at upper left labelled "Mermaids 3rd Voy. No. 12." (BM).

LECTOTYPE (here designated) of *G. angulata*:

"*G. ilicifolia* Cunningh. Mermaids 1st Voyage No. 163 Sim's Island North Coast" (label on lower left of sheet), "*Nova Hollandia* Cunningham in King's 1st Voyage" (data on reverse side of sheet at top); excluding the fruiting specimen on the far left of the sheet. (BM).

These typifications have been made in order to avoid errors which could arise by confusion of the manuscript names with the validly published names associated with these taxa.

Grevillea agrifolia A. Cunn. ex R. Br., Suppl. Prodr. Prot. Nov.: 24 (1830).

Grevillea agrifolia var. *major* Ewart et Rees in Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria (n.s.) 24: 68 (1911), *synon. nov.*

HOLOTYPE: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Mission station, Napier-Broome Bay, West Australia, G.F. Hill 22, December 1909 (10.xii.1909) (MEL). ISOTYPE: MEL.

Grevillea aspleniifolia* Knight and *G. longifolia* R. Br.Grevillea aspleniifolia* Knight, Proteaceae; 120 (1809) [from the original]Aspleniifolia; 1. *G. folii* 9–15 pollices longis, lineari-lanceolatis, integerrimus rareque dentatis: spicis simplicibus: stigmatē peltato.

Asplenium-leaved Grevillia.

Many plants of this species were raised 3 years ago [1806] by Mr COLVILLE, who received the seeds from *Port Jackson*, but they were all lost in winter by too hardy treatments. Leaves 9 to 15 inches long, linear-lanceolate, quite entire or thinly dentated. Spikes simple. Stigma peltated.

NEOTYPE (here designated): NEW SOUTH WALES: Port Jackson [on back of sheet], ex Herb. Banks. Labelled "*Grevillea aspleniifolia*" by Dryander on front lower margin centre. (BM). See Plate I.

SYNONYM: *Grevillea aspleniifolia* R. Br. in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 10: 175 (1810), *nomen illeg.*, non Knight (1809).

HOLOTYPE: as for the Neotype of *G. aspleniifolia* Knight. (In his description in the *Prodromus*, Brown referred to the original publication of the name, and also cited additional specimens, viz., '*G. Caley*, v.s.:'; see Plate II).

Grevillea aspleniifolia var. *shepherdiana* F. Muell. in Victorian Naturalist 10: 151 (Jan. 1894); *Grevillea shepherdi* Maiden et Betche, Census New South Wales Pl.: 59 nota (1916), *nomen inval.* [I.C.B.N. Art. 34].

HOLOTYPE: NEW SOUTH WALES: near Jervis Bay, *Shepherd* ['Shephard'] 1893 (MEL 14280). [Mueller received the specimen (collected by Shepherd's son) following or with a letter from P.L.C. Shepherd dated 27th Dec., 1893; there is also another specimen collected by Shepherd dated 1894 (MEL 14279).]

Various author citations have been applied to *G. aspleniifolia* Knight, viz., R. Br., R. Br. ex Knight, R. Brown ex R. A. Salisbury [I.C.B.N. (1972) 299] but it is clear that Knight is the author who first validly published the name.

The original description prepared by Salisbury was possibly based on his recollections of the plants raised by Colville, and on observations made on the flowering specimen (Neotype) in the Banksian herbarium. He may have also seen the specimens collected by Caley, but it is improbable that these were a basis for any part of the protologue. Had the plants raised by Colville reached the flowering stage, it is likely that some reference to them would have appeared elsewhere, e.g. in Aiton's *Hortus Kewensis*, second edition (1810). If a flowering specimen of appropriate date, from Salisbury's herbarium, was, by some good chance, discovered, there would be little hesitation in regarding it as the Holotype. J.D. Hooker in *Bot. Mag.* 115: t. 7070 (1889) remarks:— "It is presumable that the descriptions published by Knight were drawn up in the Banksian Herbarium from materials prepared by Brown . . ." It is a fact that some species were described from material in the Banksian herbarium, e.g., *G. pteridifolia*, *G. parallela* and *G. glauca*, all published by Knight. While material from Banks' herbarium was available to Brown, Robert Brown's own collections (and perhaps other specimens cited in Brown's *Prodromus*) were not, at that time, available to Banks' visitors, and it seems possible that the only material on which Salisbury could base a "description" of the inflorescence and stigma would be the specimen "New South Wales, Port Jackson" in Banks' herbarium. This is slightly supported by the fact that some leaves on this specimen are more than 9 inches long, whereas the leaves on the specimens from Caley are less than 9 inches long. The species is not included in Salisbury's manuscript notes and sketches housed in the library of the Botany Department, British Museum (Natural History).

[For references to Salisbury see McGillivray in Contr. New South Wales Natl. Herb. 4: 369–372 (1973)].

Grevillea aspleniifolia Knight is the *typus conservandus* of the genus *Grevillea* R. Br. ex Knight.

It grows on the ridges and slopes of the catchments of the Nattai, Wollondilly, Kowmung, Coxs and Shoalhaven rivers (Central Coast, and isolated occurrences in Central and Southern Tablelands of New South Wales), usually occurring in woodland but tends to be in open rocky places, and never in close proximity to perennial streams. The latter are the habitats for *G. longifolia* from which it may be distinguished by its rounded, densely tomentose branches, its linear, entire or deeply divided leaves with a dense indumentum of curled hairs on the undersurface, and its rhomboid to obovate pollen presenter (broadly rhomboid in *G. longifolia*). *G. aspleniifolia* flowers from about July to November as does *G. longifolia* but unlike the latter it occasionally flowers also in late summer and autumn.

SELECTED SPECIMENS: NEW SOUTH WALES: **Central Coast:** South bank of lower Cox's River between Popes Creek and Black Hollow Creek, *Johnson NSW 92325*, 18.12.1952; Burragarang Valley, 2 miles [3 km] WSW. of Donohoes Flat, on Sheepwalk Road, *Briggs 1121 & Johnson*, 23.2.1967 (NSW); Tonalli River to Byrnes Ck. Ridge, 2 miles [3 km] above landing, c. 18 miles [29 km] directly W. by N. from Picton, *Mitchell 285*, 17.11.1964 (NSW); near Nattai River, *Stephenson NSW 92331*, 12.1893; 6 miles [10 km] NW. of Hilltop, near junction of Nattai River and Rocky Waterhole Creek, *Fairlie-Cunninghame NSW 96893*, 19.2.1967. **Central Tablelands:** The Peak, Yerranderie, *Boorman NSW 92328*, 7.1915. **Southern Tablelands:** on ridges about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile [0.8 km] SE. of Tolwong Mines road and along Dog Den Creek, c. 5 km S. of Bungonia Caves, *T. & J. Whaite 3476*, 31.1.1972 (NSW).

Grevillea longifolia R. Br., Prodr., Suppl. Prot. Nov.: 22 (1830). *G. aspleniifolia* var. *longifolia* (R. Br.) Domin in Biblioth. Bot. 22 (89¹): 588 (1921).

HOLOTYPE: In the Brush close to the river a little above the Cataract, Caley July 1807 (BM); **ISOTYPE:** NSW. See plate III.

MISAPPLIED NAME: *G. aspleniifolia* auct. non Knight: Bentham, Fl. Austral. 5: 435 (1870), *p. p.*; F. Mueller, Syst. Census Austral. Pl.: 68 (1882); F. Mueller, Second Syst. Census: 117 (1889); Moore & Betche, Handb. Fl. New South Wales: 238 (1893), *p. p.*; Maiden & Betche, Census New South Wales Pl.: 59 (1916); Beadle, Evans & Carolin, Handb. Vasc. Pl. Sydney Distr.: 189 (1963), *p. p.* Both species are clearly presented in Beadle, Evans & Carolin, Fl. Sydney Region: 222 (1972).

Grevillea longifolia occurs in forest and woodland, usually beside streams, in the Lawson to Springwood area of the Blue Mountains, Georges River, Woronora River and as far south as Appin and the lower Cataract River. The record of Leichhardt's collection from Moreton Bay (F. Mueller Fragm. 6: 212) was from a cultivated specimen in Mrs Bowman's garden, a locality cited for some other species not indigenous to Queensland. The Bowman's property was at Ravensworth between Singleton and Muswellbrook in New South Wales. Leichhardt called there in April 1843 on his way to Moreton Bay.

The species differs from *G. aspleniifolia* in its angular sericeous branchlets, its serrate, rarely entire, linear to vary narrowly ovate-elliptical leaves with a sericeous indumentum on the undersurface, and its broadly rhomboid pollen presenter.

The plant is quite widely cultivated, usually under the name *G. aspleniifolia*. In London at Christmas time one may purchase bunches of its decorative foliage taken from cultivated plants grown in the south of England and in France.

SELECTED SPECIMENS: NEW SOUTH WALES: **Central Coast:** Parramatta River, near Burwood, *Boorman* NSW 92342, 8.1898; Lawson, *Hamilton* NSW 92340, 10.1898; Heathcote, Woronora River, *Hamilton* NSW 92347, 10.1915; Georges River, Kentlyn, *McBarron* 13169, 1.10.1966 (NSW); Woolwash, E. of Campbelltown, *Ford* NSW 92352, 8.1950; Kings Fall (near Appin), *Cunningham*, 1818 (BM, NSW); Broughton Pass, lower Cataract River, *Johnson* NSW 92354, 5.1951.

***Grevillea biformis* Meisn.;** the correct name for the species named *G. stenocarpa* F. Muell. ex Benth.

When publishing the name *G. stenocarpa* Bentham explained that:—

"In some herbaria, Drummond's specimens n. 265 (the type of *G. biformis* Meisn.) are associated with others without flowers of *G. integrifolia*, and had evidently been so transmitted by Drummond, in other cases the corresponding leafy specimens had been correctly sent with the following ones of *G. integrifolia*. I have therefore been unable to retain Meissner's specific name founded upon the supposed dimorphous foliage."

Grevillea biformis does have dimorphous foliage, i.e. obovate juvenile leaves, but the identity of the vegetative type specimen from Drummond's 3rd Collection no. 265 has yet to be definitely determined.

Grevillea biformis Meisn. in Lehmann, Pl. Preiss. 2: 258 (1848).

LECTOTYPE (here designated): *Drummond* 265, packet at centre right of sheet of *G. biformis* from the Meisner herbarium, housed in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden (NY).

SYNONYM: *Grevillea stenocarpa* F. Muell. ex Benth., Fl. Austral. 5: 485 (1870), *nomen illeg.*

***Grevillea cirsiifolia* Meisn.;** explanation for an erroneous record.

Moore & Betche, Handb. Fl. New South Wales: 238 (1893) record this species from "Summit of Mount Lindsay" (Mt Lindesay on the border between New South Wales and Queensland). This reference was followed by F.M. Bailey, Queensland Fl. 4: 1337 (1901), "*Summit of Mount Lindsay C. Moore*", and the species was recorded in Bailey's Comprehensive Catalogue: 452 (1913). Maiden & Betche, Census New South Wales Pl.: 59 nota (1916) comment:—

"*G. cirsiifolia* is recorded by Mueller and Bentham from Western Australia only. It was admitted into the 'Handbook of the Flora of New South Wales', on the evidence of Mr F.M. Bailey, who records it from the summit of Mt Lindsay, a mount on the border of New South Wales and Queensland, and a most unlikely locality for a Western Australian plant."

Whatever the truth of the error's origin, it is clear that the source of the mistake about this endemic Western Australian species is a locality of the same name in that State; e.g. see the specimen of *G. cirsiifolia*:—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Mount Lindsay (Mt Lindesay, SW. of Mt Barker and WNW. of Albany), *W. Webb*, 1882 (MEL).

***Grevillea heliosperma* R. Br. and *G. decurrens* Ewart**

Grevillea heliosperma occurs discontinuously from north-western Australia to north-western Queensland in open forest or woodland on sandy soils derived from quartzite or sandstone and southward on truncated lateritic soils. It flowers from (April) May to August (October) and mature fruiting specimens have been

collected rarely. The lower margins of the pinnae are not decurrent as in *G. decurrens* and the apices of the pinnae are usually acute.

G. decurrens is of more restricted distribution, occurring only in the Northern Territory from Melville Island and the Darwin area south to c. 16° S. at lat. 132° E., and east to about Mainoru, 14° S., 134° E. It occurs in forest or woodland on sandy to gravelly soils. The species flowers from (December) January to February (June) and a number of fruiting specimens have been collected (June to October). The lower margins of the pinnae are decurrent and their apices are usually obtuse. Mid-veins of the pinnae are more conspicuous than those of *G. heliosperma*.

***Grevillea oleoides* Sieber ex Schultes et Schultes f. and *G. dimorpha* F. Muell.**

Vegetatively the species may be distinguished by the indumentum, e.g. hairs scraped from the underside of the leaves of *G. oleoides* have a smooth feel when rubbed between the fingers whereas those of *G. dimorpha* have a crisp feel; microscopic examination of the hairs show that those of *G. dimorpha* are markedly broader than those of *G. oleoides*. Close attention to the nature of the indumentum yields much useful diagnostic information in the Proteaceae generally.

The inflorescences of *G. oleoides* have c. 12–16 flowers with the pistils 30 mm or more in length; in *G. dimorpha* there are c. 8–12 flowers per inflorescence and the length of the pistils is 22–28 mm.

G. dimorpha is confined to SW. Victoria and *G. oleoides* restricted to the Central Coast and Blue Mountains of New South Wales.

***Grevillea oleoides* Sieber ex Schultes et Schultes f.**

SYNONYM: *G. seymouriae* Sweet ex Meisn. in DC. Prodr. 14: 345 (1856). LECTOTYPE (here designated): Georges R., *McArthur n. 214*; in a packet on the upper right on the sheet of *G. seymouriae* in the Meisner Herbarium housed in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden (NY).

***Grevillea glabella* R. Br. reinstated**

G. glabella R. Br., Prodr. Suppl. Prot. Nov.: 20 (1830).

LECTOTYPE (here designated): "Oxley's 1st Expedition" (R. Brown script); specimen at upper left of sheet bearing also specimens from Fraser (BM). See plate IV.

Bentham, Fl. Austral. 5: 445 (1870) did not consider the species to be worthy of full description but mentioned correctly that "it is very near both to *G. ericifolia* and *G. rosmarinifolia*." *G. ericifolia*, whatever the status of the taxon, is more closely related to *G. lanigera* which has a villous ovary, and *G. glabella* is more closely related to *G. rosmarinifolia*, with which it shares the diagnostically important characteristic of pistils glabrous except for a patch of hairs at the base of the ovary.

G. glabella is characterized by a much branched habit with relatively stiff branches, and slender linear leaves 1–2 cm long and less than 1 mm wide.

In New South Wales it is recorded from the Central Western Slopes and Western Plains in the region Borellan-Taleeban-Rankins Springs-Merriwagga, and from Victoria in the Little Desert region.

Within the native plants nursery trade it has been known as "Rankinsi".

***Grevillea cuneata* (Endl.) Druce**, nomen nudum and ***G. glabrata* (Lindl.) Meisn.**

The "basionym" for the name *G. cuneata* is *Manglesia cuneata* Endl., Nov. Stirp. Dec.: 25 (1839), here quoted:- (following on the description of the new genus *Manglesia*)

"Genus, ad quod praeter species novas infra describendas [*M. tridentifera* and *M. vestita*], et *Manglesiam cuneatam* Endl. (quae *Grevillea Manglesii* Hortul.), versimiliter omnes *Grevillea sectionis* Conogyne R. Brown . . ." continuing in discussion of relationships of the new genus; this discussion cannot be regarded as a description of *M. cuneata*.

Heynhold, Nomencl. Bot. 1: 368 (1840) published the *nomen nudum* "Grevillea Manglesii Mack. C." a reference to the catalogue of nurserymen C. Mackay. I have tried to locate a copy of this catalogue from the libraries believed to be most likely to hold it, but have not found any of Mackay's catalogues; the period of issue of the one cited by Heynhold would be the latter part of the 1830's.

I am not anxious to change the currently correct name *Grevillea glabrata* (Lindl.) Meisn. (Basionym: *Manglesia glabrata*; Type: CGE) but I wish to see the Mackay catalogue for the names of other Australian plants it contains and because it has been cited by authors other than Heynhold.

Grevillea inconspicua* Diels; *G. brachyclada* W. V. Fitzg. **synon. nov.*

Grevillea inconspicua Diels in Bot. Jahrb., Syst. 35: 153 (1904); Gardner, Enum. Pl. Austral. Occid.: 30 (1930); Blackall & Grieve, Western Austral. Wildflowers 1: 106 incl. fig. (1954); Beard, Descr. Cat. West Austral. Pl.: 21 (1965), ed. 2: 39 (1970). HOLOTYPE: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Hab. in distr. Austin pr. Cue in rubestribus lutosus fruticosus flor. m. Jun. et. Jul., *Diels* 3277 (B).

SYNONYM: *Grevillea brachyclada* W.V. Fitzg. in J. Western Australia Nat. Hist. Soc. 2: 30 (1905); Gardner, Enum. Pl. Austral. Occid.: 30 (1930); Blackall & Grieve, Western Austral. Wildflowers 1: 112 incl. fig. (1954). HOLOTYPE: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Greenough River, C.R.P. *Andrews* 7.1903 (NSW).

***Grevillea parallela* Knight: new synonyms**

***Grevillea parallela* Knight, Proteaceae: 121 (1809).**

G. ceratophylla R. Br. in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 10: 177 (1810); *G. refracta* var. *ceratophylla* (R. Br.) Benth., Fl. Austral. 5: (1870), **synon. nov.**

LECTOTYPE (here designated): of *G. ceratophylla*: "Carpentaria Islands Jany 20 — 1803" (Morgan Island, c. 13° S., 136° E.), *R. Brown*; excluding the simple-leaved specimen (BM).

G. heteroneura W.V. Fitzg. in J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Western Australia 3: 132 (1918), **synon. nov.**

LECTOTYPE (here designated) WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Table Top Mountain (c. 16° 30' S., 125° 10' E.), *W.V. Fitzgerald* 9.1905 (NSW).

The name ***G. pityophylla* F. Muell.** replaces *G. blackallii* C. A. Gardn.

Grevillea pityophylla F. Muell., Fragm. 6: 208 (1868); Bentham, Fl. Austral. 5: 433 (1870). HOLOTYPE: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: W.A. Dr. [*J. Drummond*]. Folia flores muto majora quam ea Gr. pinifoliae (MEL 52534).

SYNONYM: *Grevillea blackallii* C.A. Gardn. in J. & Proc. Roy. Soc. Western Australia 22: 121 (1936), **synon. nov.**; Blackall & Grieve, Western Austral. Wildflowers 1: 108 incl. fig. (1954); Beard, Descr. Cat. West Austral. Pl.: 21 (1965), ed. 2: 38 (1970). LECTOTYPE (here designated): WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Payne's Find, shrub 12-18 ins high, flrs scarlet. Red Triodia sand, C.A. Gardner 2224, 10.7.1931 (tag on specimen $\frac{2224}{\text{Grevillea}}$).

The species was described by Mueller from a specimen in Drummond's personal herbarium which was acquired by Mueller about 1865 and is now in the National Herbarium of Victoria (MEL). Duplicates of the type are absent from a number of other herbaria where Drummond's collections are well-represented.

Bentham, *op. cit.* remarked that this species appeared to be the same as *Grevillea eriostachya* Lindl., a mistake partly attributable to the fragmentary nature of the specimen.

Grevillea pityophylla appears to be restricted to the Austin district and in the vicinity of Lat. 29° 30' S., Long. 117° 30' E. Its main flowering period is July-August, but it has been found in flower as late as October.

Rediscovery of *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* A. Cunn. sens. orig.

Allan Cunningham collected this species in 1822 near the site of the military depot located by the Coxs River on the (old) road to Bathurst. It was consequently introduced into cultivation in England, and was figured by Sweet, Fl. Australasica: t. 30 (1828) and by J.D. Hooker in Bot. Mag. 98: t. 5971 (1872). *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* was originally described by Cunningham in Field, Geogr. Mem. New South Wales: 328 (1825). No record of collections since 1822 is known, although several searches have been made for it in recent years, but "forms" of the species are known from the southern tablelands of New South Wales and in Victoria.

In August 1969 the author observed a specimen of the type form of *G. rosmarinifolia* growing outdoors, beside a building in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. Cuttings from the plant were sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, and specimens have been established in a number of gardens and some nurseries in New South Wales and Victoria. It is distinguished from other forms of the species by its longer, broader leaves, c. 2.5-4 cm long and 2-3 mm wide.

Grevillea singuliflora F. Muell. and *G. shiressii* Blakely

When Blakely described *G. shiressii* in Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales 50: 383 (1925), he placed it in the section *Lissostylis* and remarked that it appeared to have no close affinities with any eastern Australian species. However he had not seen flowering specimens of *G. singuliflora* which in its flowers is strikingly similar to *G. shiressii*. The latter has narrowly ovate, undulate leaves 8-16 cm long, 2-4 cm wide, and is confined to the sides of streams in a very small area near Wondabyne on the Central Coast of New South Wales. *G. singuliflora* has ovate, undulate leaves 1-2 cm long; it occurs in scattered localities in south-eastern Queensland.

Hakea eyreana (S. Moore) D. McGillivray, **comb. nov.**

BASIONYM: *Grevillea eyreana* S. Moore in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 45: 210 (1920). HOLOTYPE: SOUTH AUSTRALIA: A tree Lat 27.30 on sand hills, Capt. Sturt (BM).

SYNONYMY: *Hakea intermedia* Ewart et Davies, Fl. N. Territory: 85, 86, Pl. X, figs. 1-4 (1917), non Hook. (1841), *nomen illeg.*; *Hakea divaricata* L. Johnson, Contr. New South Wales Natl. Herb. 3: 93 (1962), based on the former name. SYNTYPES: MEL, not seen.

***Hakea pulvinifera* L. Johnson** — is it extinct? (See Plate V.)

This localized endemic species, first collected in 1949, is possibly now extinct. It was known only from a steep barren slope 1.5 km SSE. of the wall of Keepit Dam, c. 30 km ENE. of Gunnedah, New South Wales. The latest collection was made in April 1966 when this locality was visited by L.A.S. Johnson who had described the species in 1962. He noted the following details:- '1 mile [1.5 km] SSE. of Keepit Dam. Notes: Shrubs or stunted treelets to 4 m, often less, bark more or less corky, thick, more or less tessellated. No old fruits found. Very localised to the crest and W. side of a very dry, barren conglomerate hillside, with scattered *Callitris columellaris* and *Alstonia constricta*.'

In April 1971, R.G. Coveny, the Botanical Collector for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, and I searched the type locality but could find no trace of this species, not even old wood fragments. The slope had been partly cleared and a portion of the top of the ridge had been cleared and flattened to form a car parking area. It is possible, though unlikely, that the species may occur in other places.

***Isopogon mnoraifolius* D. McGillivray, sp. nov.**

Aff. *I. dawsonii* R.T. Baker sed lobis foliorum brevibus, rhachidibus seu petiolis latis planis, squamis strobilorum acutioribus differt.

HOLOTYPE: NEW SOUTH WALES: North Coast: Bald Knob, Angourie, 6 km S. of Yamba, D.J. McGillivray 2705 and J. de S. Disney, 27.ix.1967 (located in the National Herbarium of New South Wales). ISOTYPES: BRI, CANB, K, PERTH, RSA, yet to be distributed.

Shrub 40–80 cm high, branchlets pubescent. *Leaves* once or twice partite or sometimes undivided, overall size 4–10 cm long, (0.2–) 1–3 cm wide, broadest across or near the apex; ultimate lobes linear to triangular, usually curved towards the leaf axis, 1–15 mm long, 0.7–1.5 mm wide; upper part of the undivided portion of the rhachis flat to concave; undivided part commonly c. twice the length of the divided part of the leaf. *Flowering cones* sessile, subtended by sparingly divided or undivided leaves, cones (without the perianths) 10–14 mm long, 15–18 mm in diameter; receptacle ovoid; outer cone scales broadly ovate to ovate, 3–5 mm long, 3–4 mm wide, sericeous outside with glabrous apex; medial to apical cone scales elliptical to obovate 6–9 mm long, 2–2.5 mm wide, woolly on the outside to just above the middle, tapering to a narrowly acute, glabrous apex c. 2–3 mm long. *Perianth* creamy-yellow, 17–20 mm long at anthesis, glabrous for 5–8 mm from the base, soon becoming densely villous for the remainder; pollen presenter fusiform, bright yellowish-orange when fresh, 4 mm long, 0.5 mm in diameter with a medial constriction, the lower 2.5 mm of the presenter densely covered with short strap-like hairs and papillae. *Fruiting cones* 15–18 mm long, 16–22 mm in diameter, fruits ovoid to ellipsoid, somewhat trigonous, 2.5–3 mm long, 1–1.5 mm across, covered with fine, white, spreading hairs c. 6 mm long.

DISTRIBUTION: Endemic to the North Coast of New South Wales, growing in open heath or on the edge of woodland on clay loam or (?) sand from near Coaldale (c. 32 km directly NNW. of Grafton) and on the coast E. of Grafton from Angourie (c. 6 km S. of Yamba) to Minnie Water (c. 32 km directly ESE. of Grafton).

SELECTED SPECIMENS: North Coast: 8 miles [13 km] SSE. of Coaldale by road, R. Coveny 1881, S. Clark & J. Pickard, 30.7.1969 (NSW); The Bald Knob, Angourie, c. 4 miles [6 km] S. of Yamba, D.J. McGillivray 2155, 1.7.1966 (NSW); Minnie Water, N. of Wooli, D.J. McGillivray 2719 & J. de S. Disney, 28.9.1967 (NSW).

Apparently the species was overlooked until 1966, probably because of its restricted range and its superficial resemblance to *Isopogon anemonifolius* (Salisb.) Knight which is common in the coastal portion of its range as far north as Smoky Cape (c. 100 km S. of the range for *I. mnoraifolius*). In *I. anemonifolius* and *I.*

petiolaris A. Cunn. ex R. Br. (which extends into the Coaldale area) the perianths are glabrous except for a terminal tuft of hairs. *I. mnoraifolius* is closely related to *I. dawsonii* R. T. Baker from which it differs in several respects, most noticeably in its shorter leaf lobes, its broader and flatter leaf-rhachis (petiole) and its fewer, more acute cone scales. The shape of the leaves is reminiscent of the *menorah*, the Jewish candelabra, hence the specific epithet (which is pronounced *mnoraifolius*).

***Isopogon prostratus* D. McGillivray, nom. et stat. nov.**

REPLACED-SYNONYM: *Isopogon anemonifolius* var. *tenuifolius* F. Muell. ex Benth., Fl. Austral. 5: 347 (1870). HOLOTYPE: NEW SOUTH WALES: Twofold Bay, F. Mueller (K). ISOTYPES: Twofold Bay, F. Mueller, 10.1860 (MEL, NSW).

DISTRIBUTION: The species occurs on the Central Tablelands (S. from Clarence), Southern Tablelands and South Coast of New South Wales. It is rare in Victoria and known only from "scrubby heaths along the railway line between Providence Ponds Ck and Fernbank Station, East Gippsland" [fide J.H. Willis, Handb. Pl. Victoria 2: 37 (1973)]. I have also seen the Victorian collections of this plant.

The species differs from *I. anemonifolius* in several respects, e.g. in its prostrate habit, more slender leaf segments and slightly more conspicuous terminal tuft of hairs on the limb of the perianth.

***Petrophile pulchella* (Schrad.) R. Br. — a correct name**

The name *P. pulchella* has priority over the name *P. fucifolia* (Salisb.) Knight; their basionyms under the generic name *Protea* were published in March 1796 and November-December 1796 respectively, the former by Schrader in *Sertum Hannoveranum* 2: 15, t. 7, the latter by Salisbury in his *Prodromus*: 48 (1796).

CORRECTION

In a paper about R.A. Salisbury [Contr. New South Wales Natl. Herb. 4: 369 (1973)] I suggested that *Leucospermum rodolentum* (Knight) Rourke is a superfluous name. In this I was quite mistaken and the correct name is that as published by Dr Rourke in *J. S. African Bot.* 35: 325 (1969).

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The Directors of herbaria in Melbourne and Brisbane assisted me during various visits to their institutions and to them I am very grateful. I also wish to thank the Keeper, Botany Department, British Museum (Natural History) for providing facilities for me to study the collections and manuscripts of Robert Brown, and the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History) for permission to reproduce the photographs in plates I-IV.